Pending question :-

Q12. She makes often these (a)/ types of mistakes that's why (b)/ Mrs. Gomati always shouts at her. (c)/ no error (d)

Q1. She reacted (a)/yesterday very strangely (b)/ when I told her that I (c)/ had won a lottery. (d)

Q2. He asked me to (a)/ completely forget her (b)/but only I know (c)/ how easy it is to say so.(d)

Q3. He only married her for her money.

(a) Only he married her for her money .

(b) He married only her for her money.

(c) No improvement.

(d) He married her only for her money.

Q4. I want you to clearly understand the situation.

(a) clearly you to understand the situation

(b) you to understand the situation clearly

(c) No improvement

(d) to understand you clearly the situation

Q5. Although he only earns (a)/ six hundred rupees a month (b)/ he manages to support (c)/ his family.(d)

Q6. We seldom or ever(a)/ go out these days(b)/ because it is too cold now a days.(c)/ no error (d)

Q7. This room is very (a)/ beautiful but too much (b)/ small to accommodate (c)/ all of you.(d)

Q8. Bobo was (a)/ very richer than Jim (b)/ as he had illicitly accumulated (c)/ all his wealth.

Q9. The man was (a)/ reportedly upset (b)/ over his sister’s death (c)/ about a fortnight behind.(d)

1. **Ans** (b) replace **'yesterday very strangely'** with **'very strangely yesterday'**
2. **Ans** (b) Use **'to forget her completely'** in place of **'to completely forget her'**
3. **Ans (d)**
4. **Ans (b)**
5. **Ans** (a) Use **'earns only'** in place of **'only earns'**.
6. **Ans** (a) Use **'seldom or never'** in place of **'seldom or ever.'**
7. Ans **(b)** Use **'much too'** in place of **'too much**.
8. **Ans** (b) use **'much'** instead of **'very'**
9. **Ans** (d) Use **'ago'** in place of **'behind**.'

Position of adverbs of frequency:-

Indefinite adverb of frequency(often, seldom, always, rarely, never etc.) Before main verb

Definite adverb of frequency(daily, weekly, monthly, yearly etc.):- At the end of the clause.

At both positions:- Regularly, frequently, occasionally etc.

My mother scolds often me for my petty mistakes.

Rajat comes never late in the class so all the teachers appreciate him.

They come here seldom so I don’t know much about them.

My mother daily goes to temple as she is a die-hard devotee of Shiva.

My brother goes regularly to a nearby gym.

Kunal beats this little boy often without any fault.

Devika differs with his brother seldom on any matter.

Mohit everyday comes to our home and asks stupid questions.

He **decided to completely destroy his enemies**.

(a) decided to his enemies completely.
(b) decided completely destroy his enemies.
(c) decided to destroy his enemies completely.
(d) No improvement.

She wanted to conceptually learn English so she joined Aman’s batch.

Sequence of adverbs of place, time and manner:-

Adverb of manner - Adverb of place - Adverb of time

Priyanka Chopra performed there very well yesterday.

She behaved at the party very arrogantly.

He came late at the party.

Some verbs don’t follow MPT rule.
(go, come, arrive, reach etc.)

These words (Even/only/just/too) can act as adverbs or adjectives and a change in their position may change the meaning of the sentence.

Only my sister gave money to me.
My only sister gave money to me.
My sister only gave money to me.
My sister gave only money to me.
My sister gave money only to me.

He has only eaten 2 slices of bread and nothing else.

A mouse can even help a lion.

My only sister gave money to me so my brothers got angry.

Rahul can even solve these questions so why can’t you ?

- SELDOM IF EVER :- (+tive , meaning sometimes)
- SELDOM OR NEVER:- (-tive , meaning almost never)
- LITTLE IF ANYTHING :- (+ tive , meaning = a little)
- LITTLE OR NOTHING:- (-tive , meaning = little)

We seldom or never help our friends even if they are guilty.

Being an excellent teacher , Mr. Gupta seldom if ever makes mistakes.

Despite being a teacher, Mr. Gupta seldom if ever makes mistakes.

He knows little or anything about science still he shows off a lot.

To get this job he should know atleast little or nothing about cars

TOO MUCH (adj.) MUCH TOO (adv.) ONLY TOO (very) NONE TOO(not very)

Freedom fighters suffered much too pain for the freedom of our country.

The news of his grandfather's death was too much painful for him.

He was none too happy to meet her sister so he organised a party.

You are only too rich to buy this car so don’t waste our time.

- **BEFORE**(adv., prep., conj.):-Generally used with perfect tenses
- **AGO** (adv.) :- Generally used with past indefinite tense
- **STILL** :-It is used with continuous tenses. It is placed before the verb (except linking verbs)
- **YET**-It is used in negative sentences. Generally it is used with pr. prf. tense. It is placed after the verb(Itv.)or object(tv).

I visited Manali with my wife and children 2 years before.

I have seen you ago also with your brother.

I have not received the parcel still so I should call the courier company.

The baby is yet crying so I think that you should take it out.